SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1890.

London (fires of TilE SUN, all communications should be sidessed to FRANK p. Wilt., tembersed, London W.C.

## And Victuals, Too!

The transfer of President Hannison's family, even to the third generation, from the White House to the new Free Summer Home at Cape May Point, has been success fully accomplished. The gift-taking President has taken the gift.

Probably no newspaper is less desirous than the New York Teilmne of adding to the disgrace which accrues to the Hon. BENJA-MIN HARRISON from this transaction; and it is with entire innocence of malicious intent that the Tribune publishes a circumstance which caps the humiliation:

'Ten was served in the cuttage. . . . Mr. Ham tions has tendered his \$1.400 Brewster landau and hand-one team of Kentucky bays for the use of the party while here. Mrs Hannison is delighted with her Bow prosession

"The cuttage is well propisioned"

Victuals, too! Not only free soil or sand free shingles, free rocking chairs in the veranda, free coverlets on the family beds, free wanamakers in the billiard room, free table napkins and pepper boxes from the bargain counter, a free coach from Landford Hamilton's hotel stables, but also free victuals in the cupboard-free soup for the President, free gingerbread for Baby McKen!

The character of the institution is complete to the inst detail. We should think the soun would taste bad in the Hon, BEN-JAMIN HARRISON'S mouth when he comes to ent it. We should suppose that BENJAMIS HARRISON McKer, innocent as he is of the methods of real estate promotion, would spew out the electrosynary gingerbreau forced upon his infant throat.

#### Why They Fall.

As a sharp easterly breeze usually precedes a storm, and a clear full moon betokens fair weather, there has come to be expected in this town in anticipation of every important municipal election a Citizens' movepersonal character, abundant zeal, and little political knowledge. It usually crosses the goes out in total eclipse on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The sincerity of purpose of those in charge, the imposing length and character of their names and titles, the great public benefits promised and the high hopes raised, make the failure of these movements a source of regret, allke to those whose patriotic concern has been touched to the extent of participation and to those whose knowledge is greater than their hopes. Yet the annual Citizens' movement invariably fails. Why? Is it the fault of the public-spirited Citizens, of the hated politicians, or of the voters of New York themselves, indifferent to disinterested efforts in their behalf?

No! The fact is due to the plain common sonse of the great body of the voters.

The voting population of this city is made up of some 300,000 persons, and, as respects language, business pursuits, aspirations, nativity, conventional usages, and social aims and purposes, it is the most diverse and variegated municipal constituency in the world. In no other community where universal suffrage prevails are the interests so representation so easy. The voters of the city have, all of them, a direct concern in the outcome of an election: the rich have their property to protect, the poor their rights to preserve. The overwhelming body of the voters have found, from long experience, that the best results in local administration are achieved by acting through the medium of established politleal parties; and that party is most popular here which represents the views and wishes of the largest number of voters. The Democratic party is the favorite, because it for principles which the nature b lieve in; and it affords the fullest measure of representation to all elements of the popuhand, represents largely the restrictive, irresponsible, and proscriptive ideas of the counthe State, and which are prejudicial to the satisfactory government of a great cosmopolitan community.

When the so-called Citizens organize, they inaugurate at once a class movement. The class they endeavor to represent is the smallest, numerically. It is made up of dilettanti reformers, gentlemen of leisure, and demonstrative but uninformed persons, living in and about the fashionable region of Murray Hill. They are a hopeless minority, and their political programme is a paternal ism repugnant alike to thinkers and toilers. They propose to adopt policies which the people do not want, but which the Citizens think they ought to want; to elect candidates whom the people do not favor but whom the Citizens think they ought to favor; to adopt measures the people do not demand, though the Citizens think they ought to demand them: to initiate changes the people care nothing about, though the Citizens think they should clamor for them; to break down the political organizations which serve the people's wishes, but which the Citizens think the people ought not to consider; and finally, to set up a privfleged, patrician class to manage things for every one else.

Thus, when a few years ago the difficulties between capital and labor had led to strikes and lockouts, bringing temporary paralysis to trade and destitution to labor, the Citizens passed resolutions advocating more parks, in which title mechanics might sit with their families, listening to the music of birds, enjoying the fragrance of flowers, and sheltered by the shade of the foliage. They became very indignant because their proposition was not well received.

At the most generous estimate, there are 10,000 voters in New York who share the views of the Citizens in favor of class government on a non-partisan and paternal basis. On the other hand, there are some 290,000 voters who believe in popular goverament through political parties; and who wish to see every element of the population evenly and adequately participating in the making and enforcing of all laws designed

to affect every one alike. That is why a Citizens' movement never takes root outside of a few districts, why it never extends to the whole city, and why it ends always in defeat. By no process of arithmetic can a minority of 10,000, arrayed

while universal suffrage endures. attempted frequently, by those whose eye

study and research, because they are prosecuted not by infants, but by adults who are intelligent and well informed on all other subjects. And what is most surprising about them is, that they are conducted by substantially the same adults every year.

The Progress of Temperance in Boston.

The cause of temperance in Boston continues to go forward or backslide; according to the point of view. There seems to be some evidence that the Boston ordinance for sedentary drinking was a stroke of genius. after all. Some of the police officers say that there is less drunkenness than under the stand-up-at-the-bar system; and it is said that the number of arrests for drunkenness has been diminished. By taking a cracker with their cocktails the Bostonians escape the dangers that environ drinking on an empty storage's and perhaps the habit of calm and leisurely imbibition has been promoted by the new plan. An orderly and well-digesting fashion of philosophical computation may have taken the place of the rash and feverish tossing off of bumpers at the bar. Apparently the Bostonian either drinks less or can hold more than formerly.

The refusal of the Police Commissioners to ssue a license to the managers of the Music Hall summer concerts is another step in the evolution of temperance in Boston. These concerts have been given for a number of summers past by an orchestra of superior merit. Many of the members of the famous Symphony or hestra played at the Music Hall. The programmes were good, and the audiences were highly respectable. Even the Doston swell, the leftiest of his species, didn't disdain the concerts, and women high up in Insex used to resort to them. The amount of beer and wine consumed was not great, as the Bostonians are before everything economical in regard to personal luxuries; but you could get a drink with your music if you wanted to. Visitors from New York were perhaps more impressed by the solemn hush which prevailed while the orchestra played than by any evidence of enjoyment on the part of the audience. Although the Great Organ was there no more, you vaguely suspected that its ghost haunted the spot and poured majestic remonstrance from the shadowy big nipes. If you were a mere frivolous stranger, familiar with the customs of mentorganized by men of high business and | foreign concert gardens and music halls, and dared to attempt to converse while the orchestra was at work, you were meridian of local observation in August, and frowned down and taught that you had not come there for conversation, but for deep and reverential audience of blown brass and sighing strings. There sat the "best people" of Boston, looking selfconscious and as if their whole souls were concentrated in wondering whether their collars were unbuttoned. In other words,

they were happy in their way. To this music and decorous festivity the Police Commissioners of Boston have put an end. Why did they do it? Are they cranks, like certain good people in this town who fancy that slu and danger lurk in beer drunk with music? We should really know why the Music Hall concerts have been abolished. What can a chap do who has to pass a summer evening in Boston?

#### The Anglo-German Agreement.

The cabled account of the partition treaty entered into by the British and German Governments is not as explicit as could be wished, and there is reason to suspect the existence of a secret covenant on the part of Germany to countenance the occupation of Egypt by England for an indefinite period. varied; and yet in none is the problem of | In the absence of such a private agreement, it would be hard to understand the fervor with which Mr. STANLEY eulogizes the terms of a convention that certainly surrenders much to which only a short time ago he insisted that Englishmen should lay claim. His change of views can scarcely be attributed to his appointment as Governor of the Congo Free State, since we presume that King LEOPOLD II. would have at any time been glad to see Mr. STANLEY assume the duties of that post.

The first and most striking conclusion forced upon the mind by a survey of all the as of the treaty relating to Africa. is that England is not destined to play in the Dark Continent the rôle which she has lation. The Republican party, on the other | played in India. By this treaty she condemns herself to a position analogous to that In which she would have been placed try districts which dominate its policy in | in India, had she in the last century assented to the acquisition by France of a broad zone of territory stretching from sea to sea, and walling off the northern Presidencies of Calcutta and Bombay from the Presidency of Madras. In the Africa of the future, which will prove a greater and incomparably richer India, England, under her present compact with Germany, will find the territory of her South African Company cut off from the guaranteed possessions of her East African Company by the wide and fruitful region now conceded to the Germans, and which, being conterminous on the west with the Congo State, forms with it a continuous beit circling the continent from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. It was not by partitions of this disruptive kind that England laid the foundations of her Indian Empire.

> sion to Germany is not lessened by the provision that British traders shall have the right of transit from the Victoria basin to Lake Tanganyika. Such a privilege would be available so long as England and Germany were at peace, and no longer. What was needed was a tract linking the claims of the South African and East African Companies, through which troops could I moved, and a military connection ultimately effected by a series of forts. As for the isolated patches of coast claimed by Germany within the sphere of the East African Company's influence, and now coded to England, these are more pawns in the game of partition. Much the same thing may be said of Germany's acquiescence in England's assertion of a protectorate over Zan zibar. England has long been virtually mistress of Zanzibar, and the German naval force would be incupable of preventing her from taking the purely formal step of converting the Sultan into an avowed vassal. The step, however, cannot be taken without violating an agreement with France, whose power of enforcing a protest rests on a very different footing from Germany's

The importance of the territorial concess

We come now to the cession of Heligoland, which, it is well known, commands the mouths of the Eibe and the Weser, and which has been in the possession of England since the first decade of this century. The newspaper organs of Lord Salisbury defend this provision of the treaty on the ground that England in opposition to the wishes, purposes, and not fear invasion from Germany, and convictions of a majority of 200,000, win therefore, the retention of the island is superfluous. The value of Heligoland is to Little success has ever attended any effort | be measured, not merely by its utility to to make stones float, corks sink, or water. England but by the uses to watch a third flow up hill. It may be attempted, and it is power might put it. We can easily conceive of circumstances under which this rocky teeth have not made their appearance. It islet might be sold for a great price never succeeds; yet that circumstance does | It is true that its purchase at the present not prevent others from trying. Citizens' | time by France would undoubtedly be made minority movements in New York city are | by Germany a casus belli. But should the i not be elected

similar in their nature; yet they invite next Franco-German war result favorably for France, England would have in Heligoland an asset for which France would gladly surrender her Newfoundland fishing rights and withdraw her opposition to the occupation of Egypt. To France the acquisition of this island would be of inestimable value. She would convert it into a North Sea Gibraltar, and from this coign of vantage would keep her finger on the threat of the commerce of her enemy. It is probable that a far-sighted statesman like BISMARCK would for the sake of Heligoland have cheerfully abandoned all the German claims in East Africa, had such a price been demanded; not because he dreaded the use that England might herself make of it, but from the fear lest Mr. GLADSTONE might one day barter it to France.

On the face of the cabled description of the treaty England seems to have made so lad a sargain that, as we have said, one is driven to infer that some secret assurance has been given by Germany in relation to Egypt. In uch cases it is customary for the head of the British Government to communicate in confidence to the leader of the opposition the terms of a private understanding which it is not deemed judicious to tivulge. If the precedent has been followed in this instance, we can understand the statement attributed to Mr. Monley (who stands nearest to the Liberal chief) that the members of the late GLADSTONE Ministry will not resist the passage of a bill authorizing the cession of Heligoland to Germany.

### A Narrow-minded View.

The Rev. Dr. ELMENDORF, a Dutch Reformed elergyman of this town, preached a sermon last Sunday, in which he described this republic as in a very bad way. Influences are at work, he said, that will lead to its destruction if they are not checked. Formerly, according to him, "the supreme plea of every party for the suffrages of the people was the superior devotion it had shown to the country's institutions and interests;" but now venniity and wickedness generally control politics.

The cause of this lamentable change the preacher found in the "hordes of immigrants," who have not the "slightest comprehension of American institutions." They have come hither in numbers so great that they have obtained absolute control of the municipal Government of this city, for instance, and are having their will at the expense of what is right and proper and necessary for the preservation of our institutions.

If that is so, the outlook is very bad, for the number of citizens of foreign birth is increasing steadily and rapidly. It is probable that the immigration during the next ten years will exceed 5,000,000, and already one-half of our white population is of foreign birth or parentage. These foreigners also are more proliffe, on the average, than the rest of the white population, and hence their blood is bound to be in the veins of the great majority of American citizens, even if the policy of excluding immigrants shall be adopted in the future; and unless this preacher talked to no purpose, that is what he must be atter.

But has the republic declined in any respect since this great foreign immigration began? Is there any less patriotism and is there any more political impurity? Do parties contend for votes on other pleas than that they best subserve the interests of the country, thus changing their course as compared with the days before the immigration began?

The period of activity in immigration started in 1840. Since then has the Union retrograded morally and socially?

With the help of these foreigners slavery has been abolished, our railway system has been extended, until now it is the greatest in the world and binds all parts of the Union together, the West and the Pacific coast having been brought under cultivation. Before they came we were insignificant in impertancens compared with what we are now. Without them, we should have been a century behind our present development.

Has the spirit of patriotism declined meanwhile? We see no evidences that such is from a committee is under consideration, the Senate the case. True democratic sentiment has may, on motion to be seted on without debate or dia. rather increased. It was a slow growth here at best. When the war of the Revolution broke out, the people were by no means united in a desire for independence; and the national spirit which has since grown up was of tardy development. Even the Decthe persistency of a minority of the Continental Congress. Loyalty to America, and what we now know as Americanism, came subsequently, and in their fulness did not appear until within the period of the present generation, so largely made up of foreigners who came hither during the time. It was not until after the civil war that we became a united people, capable of developing such a spirit of nationality. Previously we were only struggling for its creation.

Therefore the national sentiment, the patriotism of the republic, is now a far greater force than ever before in our history. As a consequence, there is a higher level of polities, and elections more truly express the will of the people; for the larger the political field the less chance there for the small games of politics which distinguished the earlier days. The Immigrants have taken our democratic pretensions seriously and compelled us to live up to them. They have really been the salt which has savored and preserved our institutions, otherwise in danger from pessimists like this preacher, from Mugwumps, Anglomaniaes, and all who would ape the ways of

monarchy and distrust the people. This is a vastly better country because of the immigration of the last half century. Its institutions are made more permanent. Its national and patriotic sentiment is stronger, and its civilization is higher. The only enemies of our progress are men like Dr. ELMENDORP, too narrow to understand the meaning of the republic and to comprehend its destiny. But they are very few, not enough for anybody to trouble himself about.

With the audacity of local pride, the Cleveland World unintains that the Leader and Herald of that town is a dulier newspaper than the tiliang Argus. This impudent assertion requires no comment, and will excite no anger on the part of those who know the Argus; it is

Harper's Magazine for July publishes a etter written in 1771 by Thomas Jefferson to The Mas Abans at London, in which we find an order for " b doz. pr. India cotton stockings for myself at 10s. sterl. per pair." That is \$2.50 a pair, or about the present price of a dozen pairs. But Jeffenson lived before the days of stocking-knitting machiners.

From the therry Valley Gazette, So far as Mr. C eveland is conversed, we do not see with he challing a found to considered for a moment to does not matter tog high an epition we may have of tim. It may not matter how from its meria. It may be that our case if if the position from its of older to pertain a unless he goes be rise to t. Be was descated is thus, and a morquently defeated for the office to a securioristic in 1988. While the whose Federal power to support him. How is it possible that as a private clitical less an oelected in 1982? The election of 1888 ahows; that he was not popular with his party in this State. The election of lebb teaches that he can

REED TACTICS IN THE SENATE.

enator Chandler's Proposed New Rule and How It Would Work. Washington, June 20.-William E. Chandler of New Hampshire has had the hopeful hardihood to propose an ironclad rule against filibustering in the senate. That very respectable body is tenacious of its privileges, and among these none is more highly prized than the right to be worried by unlimited debate. and by the unlimited right of one-fifth of its members to call the year and pays as often as they please to make any motion, however

trivial it may be. Under the present rules of the Senate there is no such thing as demanding the previous question. The consequence is that no vote can be taken on any measure as long as one Senator claims the floor for the purpose of debating it. There is no limit to the time each Sen-ator may occupy, except his own capacity for endurance and his supply of words. The latter can read from any volume as much literature as he pleases, whether the matter read be | of the best traditions of the Senate,

But when the minerity on any question is umerically strong enough to keep present in the Senate Chamber enough of its friends to constitute one-lifth of the entire body. the majority of the Senate can be prevented from final action without the labor of continuous debate. This is accomplished simply by alternating any two of four motions which are not debatable under the rules, and by requiring the yeas and nays on each motion to be entered on the journal. These are the motions: First, to adjourn; secondly, to adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourns it shall be to a day certain; thirdly, to take a recess, and, fourthly, to go into executive session. These four motions have precedence at all times over all other motions in the order named. No one of them can be made twice in immediate succession, but any two of them can be alternated indefinitely, thus supplying the needed intervening business.

The Constitution, in Article I., section 5, provides that "the yeas and mays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." The rules appear to be equally binding with the Constitution itself, when not in conflict therewith, for that instrument, in the same section, provides that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings." A minority of one-fifth, therefore, have only to proceed as follows in order to retard legislation indefinitely: One of their number moves to adjourn, and seventeen Senators demand the yeas and nays. The motion being lost, an other moves to go into executive session, and again the yeas and nays are demanded by seventeen. This being negatived, the motion to adjourn is again in order, and so on until the end of the chapter. Each roll call consumes,

on an average, seven minutes. This plan has been tried and found to work to a charm. In 1881, when the liepublicans had the Senate only by the casting vote of the Vice-President, the Democrats flibustered against the election of new officers from March 24 to May 10, when the Republicans gave up the contest. During these seven weeks a free political debate was interspersed with 134 roll calls on dilatory motions. But no harm came to the country, and nobody thought it necessary to shackle the senate with the previous question to rescue it from the grip of the minority. Had the occasion been of greater moment, it is not likely the minority would have

ventured to carry matters to such extremes. The only remedy ever applied to filibustering in the Senate thus far has been a refusal by the majority to allow an adjournment until a final vote on the pending measure. This nakes the struggle one of physical endurance only, when each side is equally determined. A ontinuous session of from thirty-six to sixty hours insures an agreement to take a vote at s named hour. This power to compel a continuous session of the Senate did good service n lieu of a previous question when the Demoerats forced the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1851, and when the Republicans did the same with their leading measures in reconstruction times.

What neither party attempted to do in those stormy times Senator Chandler now proposes namely, to make a new rule, not only limiting debate, but forbidding dilatory motions and counting Senators present and not voting as a part of the constitutional quorum. Presumably, he intends that the Chair shall decide whether any motion is "dilatory" or not. Following is his resolution, which has been slum-

bering in the Committee on Rules since April 21: Remired. That whenever a bill or resolution reported tory motions, order that on a day not less than six days after the passage of the order debate shall cease and the senate proceed to dispose of the bill or resolution. and when said day shall arrive, at 3 o'clock the votes shall be forthwith taken, without debate or dilatory laration of Independence was only carried by the presiding officer, at the request of any Senator,

> about this proposed new rule which suggests that it is a part of the general plan inaugurated by the Speaker when he applied his new method of securing a quorum.

There can be no doubt of the power of the Senate, proceeding under the rules it has already established, which are a part of the law of the land, so to amend those rules as to cut off debate at whatever stage it pleases. But how can the debate on culting off debate be cut off in advance of such a rule? Let us suppose that the Committee on Rules has reported favorably on Senator Chandler's resolution. How can a vote be taken upon it under existing rules so long as any opponent rises for the purpose of debating it. And so with regard to dilatory motions; how shall they be prevented pending the consideration of a rule for their prevention in certain cases? What if the opponents of the proposed new rule choose to fliibuster against it? Its very terms admit their right to do so. How can they be prevented from diffustering now against a rule deemed necessary to prevent them from flibustering in the future?

In such an emergency Mr. Reed would simply refuse to see any Senator who reseeither to lebate or to make a motion of any kind except for the adoption of the resolution. This would carry through anything, if a majority could only be induced to remain in their seats and vote. But Senators who regard rules as necessary to orderly procedure against the sudden impulse of a majority might not be there at the roll call. They would realize the case with which the Senate might soon be bound hand and foot by rules adopted by a majority to suppress debate and make it possible to rush legislation through with a speed inconsistent with proper deliberation. Mr. chandler's resolution might operate very well if it could be the be-all and the end-all in that direction; but, once adopted, it would en able a bare majority within six days afterward to force through a whole code of rules by which the whole legislative department of the Gov ernment would be as completely subverted to the arbitrary will of a council of six as the House of Representatives has already been to

a council of three. Of late years the House has had no power but simply to vote yea or nay on such bills and resolutions as bore on their margins the visit of the three members constituting a majority f the Commettee on lines. No number need address the Speaker for him serious purpunless he has been not inted so to do by that trio, for the speaker, being its chief will not recognize him. The docisty of the people unlike manner, and to allow its presiding officer | price of admission.

to recognize only such Senators as may rise or purposes agreeable to him, would comple the change in our form of government and

might prove a dangerous experiment. The freedom of debate in the Senate has thus far been found consistent with the welfare of the country in peace and in war. The resistance of the minority has never been strong enough to stand against any legislation demanded by the general sentiment of the recple. Absolute power in the majority is against the spirit of our institutions. Should the obstructive power of the minority prove at any future time too great a strain upon the public safety, it will then be time enough to break it by irregular means rather than be broken by it. Stronger measures will be necessary to overcome it than would be justified at this time. The movement of Mr. Chandler and those who are behind him will come to naught, unless a Senatorial Tem Reed can get posses sion of Mr. Morton's chair to deny the floor to all Senators who oppose it. It can need never give out, for when he falls short he | never be voted upon without a plain violation of existing rules, and a total disregard

For the present leaders of the Republican party, who have derided bloody-shirt Republicanism any time these fifteen years, suddenly to resort to revolutionary methods in order to pass a Force bill which everybody knows they would not enforce if they could and could no if they would, simply invites ridicule, as well as contempt.

#### His Record Bears Inspection.

It is evident that in the great political conest which has agitated New York for months the Democratic Governor stood for honest economical, and efficient government, and the Republican Legislature for extravagance and corruption. In New York, as everywhere else, Democracy means simple and thrifty government, while Republicanism is synonymous with prodigal and profligate expenditure of the public funds. It is a good thing for the reople of New York that no gerrymander or other device of wicked partisanship can be employed which will enable the Republican minority to

elect a Governor. It is also a good thing for them that their Constitution ciothes the Executive with such extensive powers, including the power to veto separate items of appropriation bills. Governor Hill has exercised this power with great wisdom and a keen repard for the public interests, and has thus succeeded in defeating many victous projects of legislative knavery and saving many millions of dollars to the people.

## A Safe Prediction

From the Assanta Constitution

A subscriber writes to ask us who will be the nominee of the Democratic party in 1892. Without going into details we are free to say that the nominee will be the man voted for in the Convention by the solid New York delegation in the Convention.

#### Carrying the News to Texas,

A \*\*Core reporter during the trip, questioned pMr. Nice\*\* Selitor of Frank Lesses:

"Wallempor politics, what is your opinion of the next Arosidenthic ampaign?"

"If the Democratic Convention were held this summer and it New York's influence goes for aught in Democratic politics. Governor Hill would be nominated as the Democratic candidate for President. While he wislis a powerful political influence in New York as Governor of the State, his opposition claims that when the National Convention is held he will be out of office and cannot exercise the Governor of the State, his opposition claims that when the National Convention is held he will be out of oilies and cannot exercise the same control over the primaries. Governor Hill's term of oilies expires on the eve of January, 1892. My impression is that the National Convention in 1812 will be called as early as it was in 1888, when Cleveland was nominated. Hill will have the same influence then that he has now in controlling the New York delegation, and under the unit rule New York will send a solid Hill delegation to the National Convention. The New York Democracy will then point to the fact that when Cleveland was elected Governor with such a phenomenal majority Hill was elected Lieutenant-Governor with a still greater majority, and that when Cleveland carried the State by 1,160 votes in 1884. Hill carried it by ten times that flagure, and that when Cleveland was defeated in New York in 1888 by over 10,000. Hill was elected by a large majority.

"I don't think there is a procedent on record of a man being monimated for President with not a single vote from his own State in the Convention, and it looks very much to me as though this will be Cleveland's fix in 1892."

#### The Woman's Christian Temperance Union -A Correction. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A recent

article in THE SUN on the subject of " Non-Partisan Temperance" began with the surprising statement that a "national convention women temperance workers" would be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, June 12 and 13, at which convention there would be a lively debate among the women on the question of making prohibition a national political issue. The further idea was conveyed that the organizabeen a recent and direct result of the seshall be forthwith taken, without debate or dilatory motions upon any amendments to the bill or resolution and upon the passage thereof. If, however, a quorum of Senators shall not vote upon any roll call, the presiding officer, at the request of any Senator, shall cause to be entered upon the journal the names of all Senators present and not voting, and such Senators shall be desired and taken as in attendance and present as a part of the quorum to do business, and defaration of the result of the voting shall be made accordingly.

This resolution, it is said, is only to be considered in the case of an emergency. That emergency will, of course, arise if the House shall pass the Federal Election law decreed by the Republican caucus. There is a leed flavor the case of the proposition of the resolution of the result of the voting shall be made accordingly.

At Hitcheook representing the National W. C. T. U. had been thought of Leading speakers from both the women's organizations were present. Mrs. Mary A. Woodbring, Mary H. Hinti, and Mary A. Hitcheook representing the National W. C. T. U. and speakers from both the women's organization of the resolution adverse to the liquor traffic, and certainly most, if not all, of the organizations reposented were in good working order and making history. It was a proposition of the resolution adverse to the liquor traffic, and certainly most, if not all, of the organizations reposented were in good working order and making history. Hought of Leading speakers from both the women's organizations reposenting the National W. C. T. U. and speakers from both the women's organization of the resolution adverse to the liquor traffic, and certainly most, if not all, of the organizations reposented were in good working order and making history. Hought of Leading speakers from both the women's organizations reposented were in good working order and making history. In the liquor traffic, and certainly most, if not all, of the organizations reposented were in good working order and making cession of the "non-partisan" members ment contest; but there was no debate among the women on any surject, and as for Mrs. Fosier's now having the chance to express her ideas." It may be said that this distinguished lady could only have been there in spirit, inasmuch as the "wide, wide sea" at present separates her from her loval followers.

The article further states that at the famous W. C. T. U. Convention of '52 369 women rose in a body and left the hall "the moment the interesting". in a body and left the hall the moment the non-partisan" re-oblition was put to yote. On the contrary, thirteen we men only withdraw, while as many as thirty loyal members from fews soon after came forward by invitation to take the vacant scats. No "frebrand" was thrown into the convention. The resolutions were presented in the usual manner, not by Miss Wilhard, but by the regularly appoints compiling an expension of the convention. ner, not by Miss Willard, but by the regularly appointed committee on resolutions, and wore adopted quietly and almost unanimously. The departure of Mis Fester and the lowadelegation was in no sense "sensari and, and was winessed with perfect slience on the part of the convention. These statements are matter of history, and can be verified by any who desire to know the trath. By giving them publication in The Sun you will areatly oblige. Many Hanny, Evanston, June 17.

# The Aiternative in Texas,

Prompthe Million News.

We don't want Block Progress is the watchword, and it is either Block and the progress or progress and

#### The Poreine Ticket and Slogar From the San Antonia Express. For President in 1800, Grover Cleveland of New York for Vice Pre-less James F. Hogg of Texas. Platform Fifty two inches around the minute.

" I think Mr. Wonamaker should at least abstain from centioning President Harrison in his advertisements " Diesn't he "No, here's one which says "We wouldn't keep the Puritan refrigerator at the top if we knew of a better

About This Time.

Rusiness in Bustness.

The author or is here in her beauty arrayed, And sweet is the feath of the chaver, here to ring latter by to the beautiful maid, her her more to freekled all over. Fruit trees are blooming.

Sweet fishers perfusing.

Suburban lanes, and in cloudless skies

still had it glowing.

And the baid man's powce is disturbed by files.

Summer comes with floral treasure, Ferf med air and summy aktes. But the maiden finds no pleasure When at eve the June bug fire. Youth and maid on the veranda Harter klasses smiles, and style. Hark wastronis (total sweet Miran When the fear the dute ing flex

Dates the tier a set of being Vet live a common is trade annot amounter. When at her the dune box tire.

Harper's Moyul of f r last in really to-day, and there der this abdication of rightful power and au-thority by their representatives is not credita-ble to them. For the Senate to the its hands in

THE POPE AND THE BULTAN. Further Light on This Popular Poem

JUDGE TRUAT EXPLAIRS. To the Editor of The Sch-Sir: Some of your car-respondents want to know why I omitted the fifth stanza in translating "Der Pabet und der Sultan." I did not in translating omit it. This is the way I had it: Than Pone I am a happier wight, For I can kiss a girl at night

I'm happier far than Tork's Sultan. Por I can drink with any man. That didn't suit me. It was not a translation, and it was altogether too literal. So I tried again: I'd like to be that Papist wight

If he could kiss a girl at night; I'd like to be the Turk's Sultan If he rould drink with every man. This left out the last two lines of the fifth stanza, which, one of your correspondents says " hold more of mean ing than all the others put together." so I tried again I'll never be the Romish Pope.

I'll never be the Turk, I hope But better far would it suit me If Pope and bultan I could be. But this sounded too much like Thackcray's

" My wife, my wine, I love, I hope, And would be neither Turk nor Pope. and so I left it out. But in order that I may not loss the prize through a fauure to translate all of the poem, here goes:

THE THREE OF IS. The Pope of Rome's a man of sense. His living comes from Peter's pence. He drinks the very best of wine: Would that his happy lot were mine

He cannot kiss a girl at night, He sleeps in his cold bed alon Glad am I that his lot's his own How happy is the Turk's Sultan, As happy he as any man: A thousand girls around him shine: Would that his happy lot were mine!

But no he's not a happy wight,

But no, he's not a happy man He's bound by rules of the Koran, He cannot drink a drop of wine. Glad am I that his lot's not mine. I'll never be the Romish Pope, I'll never be the Turk, I hope

But better far does it suit me That Pope and Sultan I can be. Come, maiden, give me but a king, And mine is more than Sultan's bliss; Come, brother, share with me my wine, And more than Pope's delight is mine. CHARLES II. TRUAY.

THE TIEWS OF ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED SAVANT. To the Epiron or The Sun-Sir: The translation of "The Pope and the Sultan" to which I referred in my communication of May 31 as superior to both versions printed in your paper, is to be found in Charles Lever, Vol. 1., p. 100, P. F. Collier's edition. It is evidently the same which one of your correspondents quoted, partly incorrectly, from memory, though his version may in some respects be considered an improvement on Lever's original. The latter reads as follows:

> The Pope he leads a happy life, lie fears not married care, nor strife; lie drinks the best of Rhenish wine—I would the Pope's gay lot were mine. CHORUS.

He drinks the best of Rhenish wine-But then all happy a not his life. He has not maid, nor blooming wife; Nor child has he to raise his hope— I would not wish to be the Pope.

The Sultan better pleases me, this is a life of joility; his waves are many as he will— Girdly the Sultan's throne I'd fill.

But even he's a wretched man, lie must ober his A koran; And dares not drink one drop of wine— I would not change his lot for mine. So then i'll hold my lowly stand, and live in tierman Vaterland. I'll kiss my maiden fair and tine. and drink the best of blienish wine.

Whene'er my maiden kisses me il think that I the Sultan be: And when my cheery glass I tope, I'll fancy then I am the Pope. The various translations printed had all one fault in common: neither of them truly rendered the naive

simplicity of the fifth and sixth stanzas. For this rea

son I tried myself to translate Gleim's peem, intending

to render those two stanzas in this way To either be Grand Turk or Pope Would give me neither cheer nor hope; But joyfully I would agree Now Pope, now Padishah to be.

So, maiden fair, give me a kiss, For mine is now the Sultan's bliss. Then, brethren, fill my cup with wine, For now the Pope's good lot is mine. Mesars, Durham and Adams's joint production, published in last Faturday's Sus, pleases me so well, how-

ever, that I give up the task of producing a satisfactory translation inyself. Some of the translations overlook one important feature. The poem has become a very popular song. with an equally popular time sticking to it as the shell ness was so poor the first few months that he got dis-sticks to the tortoise. Any translation varying from couraged. But he filled his windows with signs saying mind of those familiar with the original

Moses OFFERBRINES. SADDLE SIVER HAS ITS SAT.

To the Eniton of Tax Son-Mr. I have read with such interest the translations of " Der Patst und der Sultan" which have appeared in Tax Sus. I was particularly pleased with the translation of M. J. Adams of Ravenna, O., and with his accompanying remarks concerning the emission of important parts and the addition of ideas that do not appear in the original The wide difference in the construction of the two languages makes an accurate translation from one to the other very difficult to accomplish. One in which I have carefully endeavored to follow the original in form and sense, as near as possible word for word, neither adding nor omitting. I subjoin: The Pupe lives grandly on the earth,

Of shriving fees he ne'er has dearth;

The very best of wine drinks he Hence fain the Pope I, too, would be, But no, he is a pitcous wight, Alone within his bed sleeps he Therefore the Pope I wouldn't be The Sultan lives in grand carouse, He lives within a great big house. With maidens wondrous fair to see Hence fain the Sultan I would be. For should he keep his Alkoran. Then not a drop of wine drinks he, Hence, too, the Sultan I'd not be. Apart, the love of both I spurn. And to my own condition turn; But this is bliss I fam would see, Half Pope, half Sultan I would be Hence, maiden, give to me a kisa, Then I am Sultau in my biles

Ve faithful brothers drink with me, That I also the Pope may be. Sappin Rivan, June 17. ALFARD P. SEITH. PROPESSOR YOU BIT REASE IN HEARD PROM.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SES-Sir Seeing that the transations of " Der Pabet und der Suttan which appeared m The Sux recently, have aroused a great deal of dis-cussion, I wrote to my friend Prof. with Riversian submitting to his critical eye and learned mind the various interpretations. He replied that mone of them can be considered of much intrinsic value, and sent the en-closed, which, he says is the "only shemiline" futer, pretation. I send the same to you hoping thereby to throw as much light as possible upon this interesting

> Her Rope to dis varid bafe his suport. Mid hienty monah, he e not shath. For dot de best, ov wine he tribker I like to be dur Hope, I dibks

But nein, his ves a sorry lit. It m good to bing gorrals has him not; He shierpe in his bell at alone I would not be dot Hope. I own

Der Suldan's life vos all hurray; In his house, vers he lif so gay, Der finesht growd of girle hafe her Dot Suidan I would like to be.

But nein, he was one tam poor man; For eaf he keep dot Alkoran No trop ov wine he efer trinks: I vould not be his Niba I dinks

Apart the threav lote I shrurs. And to more worself I moura. Just to dis I's of me agree. Now Hope and den Suldan to be.

Sit. girls, affiled gif a hine to ma. Dis dims der Suldan I vill be-Mien frient, mit wine flii up my glass Den for der Bope you bet I pass. FRITE VON BIRRYADS. WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT,

The census has brought out the fact that a man can live in a New York hotel for ten years and never speak to any one or enter into any communication with any one except as to the commonplace affairs of eating and drinking. This champion hermit lives at the Grand Union Hotel, and is known as Balley. That is all that is known about him. There was a statement printed that the census man had skipped that hotel, and in writing to the Supervisor to say that the story
was unitue, and that the enumerator, with the assistance of the clerks, had made every effort to secure the proper information as to all permanent residents in the house, the proprietor, Mr. Garrison, added that there was one man called Bailey who to the best of life knowledge, had not spoken a word to a living soul since he first came to live at the hatel, ten years ago, and from whom it had been impossible to obtain any answers to the questions. There has been a story to d of another similar hermit who used to live at a large down town hotel, but that one did talk occasionally.

Patrons of a Pulton street restaurant noticed for see eral days recently that the water furnished them tasted perceptibly of wine. The explanation was common place. The bursting of the steam beating company a place in Polton street had out off the power from the engine nsed to numn water from the mains for the restaurant, and it had been necessary to obtain the water when it would run at night and store it. Old wine barrels were the only convenient storage facilities about the place; hence the flavoring of the water.

The Law and Order Society that set out some time age to make Fort Lee unpopular with the sort of folks who had been its patrops for many years is alleged to have accomplished its purpose. The steamer men and others interested in the resort are complaining of a poor sea-son and laying all the blame to the local Law and Order people and their persistence in enforcing Sunday and other excise laws.

The new million-dellar twelve-mile boulevard from and to end of Hudson county will if the money ever gets as far as the roadbed, make one of the finest drives in this part of the country. Most of it will be on high ground, overlooking either New York and the sur-rounding cities of the Newark and Hackensack mendows to the Orango Mountains, a magnificent outlook other way. There are already fine driving roads which will connect with the boulevard and practically ontinue it for ten or twelve miles north along the sum mit of the Palisades.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners made a personal inspection of every foot of the route over which they have laid out the proposed new road and incidentally saw some interesting things not connected with rapid transit. "I could not have conceived it possible," said Commissioner Steinway, "to have found such squalid, half-naked, unutterable misery anywhere in the city as we found right there in the heart of the town, at the foot of Marion and Jersey streets and in that neighbor hood, within 300 feet of Broadway. That whole section s filled with recking pest holes."

"I noticed a queer thing in Wanamakerville the other day," said a man in a hotel lobby yesterday. "Is was Sunday, and all the street cars ran as usual except that there were no bells on the horses. They told me that was the law there. They have to wear bells week days, so that people will notice them coming and get out of the way, but Sundays, apparently, it doesn't make any difference whether folks are run over or not The proprieties are observed, you see, but business isn't interfered with. Isn't that just like John !"

One of the problems with which the rapid transit question is complicated is that of solid construction across the low part of the city from the Tombs to Canal street. "The original steamboat of Robert Fulton used to float in the cove that formerly existed there," said Commissioner Steinway, "An old man who said he saw it told me so once, and I afterward verified his statement. The water was fifty feet deep in some places there then. Years ago, when our factory used to be down in Walker street, real salt water a foot deep used to flow in out of the sub-cellar regularly during the season of high tides, showing that there was still free passage for the water through little channels in the

The New Jersey anthorities are growing stingy of their land under water, the title to which is in the State. The Riparian Board has adopted regulations which are said to have practically doubled the price asked for such lands. The most valuable tracts in the northern part of the State were gobbled up long ago by ratiroads and other corporations, so the new regulations are not apt to have any important effect. About \$40 a lineal foot for the above line and \$1,000 an acre besides for the land under water is the price now charged.

This is petty compared with the value of such lands when improved, but a chief element in this value is the filling In, which usually costs many times the original price of the lands, although material may be obtained at the bare cost of unloading it from scows.

The Battery boatmen have a fresh scowl on their faces since the twin-screw Sandy Hook flyers Monmouth and Sandy Hook resumed their summer trips.
They are alleged to make bigger swells than any other boats in the harbor. The boatmen declare that the swell hasn't fairly subsided after one of them going flown the bay before it is renewed by the vessel coming back on the return trip. As the trip takes about three hours, this boatman's yarn is probably exaggerated.

The Bedlow's Island steamboat monopoly is having a grand central station of its own built since the immi grants have ousted it from the Barge Office dock. It is building on the deck of an old barge which has been tied up alongside the Battery wall above the Barge Office. Travel to the island is now heavy.

"Talk about men not being bargain fiends," said a bright woman in a down-town office. "Why, a man started a shoe store in Nassau street last year, and busithat he was selling out at any price on account of going out of business and his doors with placards. This store to let," and then he put the prices of all his stock up ten per cent, higher than they had been before and waited of any man in his line on the street, and at the end of three months, when he took down the signs he had made enough extra profit to put his goods down, too, to regular prices again. He is there yet, and has a permanently established husiness. All his customers were men. You couldn't catch women that way."

Travellers on the Staten Island ferryboats often wen der why a lot of old, dismantied bulks are always an-chared in the shallow water above Bedlow's Island, and indulge in pathetic references to the old ships shap doned after a probably gallant career. The old hulk are coal barges waiting for a cargo, and the pathos is misplaced, for in most cases the black and unwisidy old things are making more money, not, now than the did in the days before their rigging was cut down, when, as ships, they used to rids the bounding billows with motive power of their own instead of being dragged up the Sound at the tail of a puffing tog.

# Foreign Notes of Heal Interest.

Bismarck's weight is 185, he having once weighed 240. A sensation has been produced in Heidelberg by the rumor that the Government may glose the University. The best shot of her sex must be the Countses Maria con Kensky of Bohemia, who on one day last winter on her estate of Chiamce shot 188 hares.

An-w dramatic seprence has appeared in Paris in "Tax lewess." She is Mile. Firens and has a powerful yone, well cultivated. She comes from Brussels. Mile Janius Dumas has just been received into the Catholic Church. Alexandra Dumas has usually allowe his children to choose their religion on their coming of 'An American gentleman" is said to have bought

nineteen carriage horses from the stud of Mr. Burde Courts, the most successful breeder of that type of more in England. President Carnot has signed a decree cancelling of reducing the punishments of apward of seventy : we persons who had been condemned for their actions dur-

from this cause, and those still there are chiefly for elgners. The University of Berlin, with its 6,000 students and scores of famous professors has a capital of but \$750,000. Its largest endowment, that of the Counters Hose, is only \$15.4884. Nevertheless, it is the seat of the

ing the recent strikes. Ninety six in all were in prison

highest German learning, and claims to have the of leaf corps of instructors of all the world's schools. The Comte de Paris welcomed the Duc deries to his house in England with the after dimercias. If propose two healths—that of my son, who replaced Courage, and that of the Dunda Luynes, who have not

Des Fidelity." The young mans episode has to cased his father that the latter expresses removed commence in the return of managehy to France.

Mrs. Jinsiwsia. Samskrit Professor at the Worm Coltege, homeworks the subject about the subject that is not subject to the subject band wishes to enforce extreme dumestic discipline be

slops his wife's face.

The efficial report in the German Reichatag by Coin missioner Major Caede, showed that the Russian army according to the plan of mobilisation for 1889, on a war footing, was £578,600. That of Germany was only 2,823,000 or 2,000, including 177,600 drilled reserve men. That of France was 3,226,000 and 171,000 drilled reserve men. Germany had two or three hundred to usated men fewer than France. The arms of Albiria, of the Hungary, to the wor feeting of the control that it that they become no that the Triple All alone powers ove 5.1600 som at all cost the

Information from Russin. "The Car's guards have been doubled again." "Been eating outcombers, I suppose !!

liance that is, about no this man lever

Don't risk anything with a stubblern cough when a safe remedy may be had in Dr. D. Jayne's Expedients, bore lungs and throats are speedly helped by it. -- ask